



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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No. 16.

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Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

ADVERTISE IN A LIVE PAPER.

The circulation of the MAINE FARMER has steadily increased since August 1st, and is now rapidly approaching TEN THOUSAND weekly. The public appreciate a live, up-to-date newspaper.

Where does the fat in milk come from? A "balanced ration of pure air" is your stock regularly supplied with it?

Some of the States of the Interior have taken the tuberculosis scare. We suppose now they have got it the foolishness must have its "run." But there is one mitigating thing about it, like the small pox, they will have the foolishness but once. The East is gradually coming to its senses.

The breeders of Ayrshire stock don't like it that breeders of other kinds of pure blood stock are employed to judge their special breed at the fairs. Don't blame them! Our Jersey breeders two years ago kicked because the boys Ayrshire of Maryland and the late Frank Corey, formerly of Calais, aged 4 years, 10 months, and 10 days, was sold to the Maine State Fair and played the role of a Jersey expert.

The Breeder's Gazette in referring to experiments now going on at experimental stations with tuberculous cattle remarks: "We are glad that scientists are coming to take a saner view of this matter. Heretofore about all we have heard on the subject has been, kill, kill!" A reign of reason and knowledge will be hailed by all sensible people.

"I think our people will eventually increase dairying to such an extent that the export will be continuous," said Secretary Wilson. Which is equivalent to saying that we shall soon produce so much more butter than our people want for consumption that we shall be glad to sell at the low prices of the ruling English market.

PREPARING FOR THE COMING SPRING.

The winter is rapidly passing and the season of seeding with its hustle and drive will soon be upon us. The importance of being ready for this work has been forced to attention almost with every spring time. More seeding than usual must be done this Spring in order to make up for the setbacks of last year. Hence the matter of preparation in advance is of more than the usual importance. Every scrap of time that can be saved from the drive of the opening spring season by attention in advance is that measure gained. And more than that, for anything done in a hurry and under a pressure is seldom as carefully and deliberately looked after as its best estate calls for.

Last Summer when your grain fields were yellow with charlock and mustard, and your blossoming clover was filled with platanus and clover flowers, and overgrown with dodder, you realized how careless and indifference had befouled your farm with weeds. If that is not to be repeated, now is the time to take precautions against such a condition. Improve these cold, stormy days, too rough for outdoor exposure, in screening and cleaning the grain to be used for seed. The work can now be done deliberately and thoroughly. If a trial of one method fails to do complete work there is time to study up a different one. In the same way the light grain may be taken out leaving only the best for seed. With only good seed sown, much less in measure to the acre will answer all requirements, and what is of still more importance, the quality of the grain grown from it will be greatly improved. Few farmers realize the importance of this one matter of good seed.

Now is the time to select and procure the clover and grass seed. This seed can be bought at less price at this time than when the hurry and drive of trade is fully open. Almost without exception

there is a rise in grass seeds after the rush of trade begins. Besides, there is now time to club orders with your neighbors or with the members of your Grange, and buy your seed at short prices. Any reliable seedman will make special prices on large orders at this early season in the trade. A little management of this kind, for which there is now ample time, and which cannot be attended to after the rush of spring work is open, will save dollars, which are as valuable as those earned or those coming from the crops. It is just that much added to the profit side of the business.

Then again, there is time now to send and get samples of the seeds offered for sale. Under a magnifying glass and with a sample of the seed spread upon a white surface, the would-be purchaser can detect the presence of foul seed, if any, and govern himself accordingly. On purchasing, if on receipt of the order the quality is not up to that of the sample in purity or otherwise, it need not be taken. There is time to look out for these matters now, when there is time to be after the work is already in hand. Hungarian is another seed that needs looking after. We noted a field last Summer, where the mustard was even more in evidence than the crop intended. While this is not a high priced seed and probably would not be purposely adulterated, yet the purchaser really in earnest to clear his farm from weeds, will find it necessary to look to the purity of this along with the other seeds.

REGULARITY.

An exchange says: "It is related of one dairy, and the same is probably true of many others, that the milking and other stable work was done for a time an hour later on Sunday mornings and an hour earlier in the evenings than on other days, for the purpose of lightening the work of the dairy hands, but it was soon discovered that the falling off of the milk flow from some of the cows on Sunday was appalling, and in many cases half the week was gone before it could be recovered, and in one or two instances of fresh cows it was never regained."

The above is an extreme representation of a fact well known to those who have the care of stock. Regularity is an important matter with all stock, no more so with cows than with other animals. In fact it is a pretty good rule with yourself.

A GOOD MAINE COW.

I send herewith, report of butter test of May Bud of Monmouth 128804. She was dropped Jan. 8, 1893; sire, Happy Marquis 38801, dam, Beasie Day 82257. Dropped last calf, a bull, Nov. 24, 1897, sired by Cloture's Lanius 4192. She weighs 810 lbs. From Jan. 3 to 9, 1898, inclusive, she milked daily as follows:

	A. M.	P. M.	TOTAL
January 3.....	19 12	20 12	40 24
" 4.....	20 0	19 4	39 4
" 5.....	19 4	20 4	39 8
" 6.....	20 0	19 8	39 8
" 7.....	19 8	19 8	39 6
" 8.....	20 0	21 8	41 8
" 9.....	20 0	19 0	39 0

Total milk for seven days..... 278 0

Which produced 15 lbs. 2 oz. unsalted butter; after salting, 1 lb. 2 oz. 1 lb., the result showed 15 lbs. 8 oz. butter, well worked and ready for market.

LOOK AT THIS.

The flood of low-toned Oriental exhibitions, let loose from the Midway of the Columbian Exposition, has been most offensively in evidence at county and State fairs the past few years. The managers of most of the larger exhibitions have been brought to see the shame of trafficking in such debasing exhibitions, and now the county fairs are classing them among the "amusements." The Secretaries of twenty-five leading Indiana county fair associations met at Indianapolis last week and adopted a resolution favoring the total exclusion of all immoral shows from fair grounds.

We clip the above from that champion of the stock interests of the country and the show ring, the Breeder's Gazette, and we are quite sure that the great body of the people here in the East will join with us in an "All hail, Indiana!"

Farmers' Institutes.

By reason of the illness of Sec'y McKee and Mr. J. J. Frye, member from Cumberland county, Prof. C. D. Woods and Mr. W. G. Hutton were kept busy last week filling the engagements for institutes at Casco, So. Waterford, So. Paris and West Paris. They report large audiences at Waterford and So. Paris and a goodly number out at Casco and West Paris. Everywhere there was a lively interest.

A company is being organized at Compton, Canada, to sterilize milk according to the Bender process. Mr. Bender, who claims to be able to keep milk fresh and sweet for eight months, controls his patents, and has already formed a company at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to export the sterilized milk to the West Indies and other points.

J. F. Mulligan, Bowdoin, has some Holstein and Jersey stock that would attract favorable notice anywhere and he is evidently getting the best of care and feed. He also owns several quite valuable horses.

Maine State Pomological Society.

Winter Meeting at North Jay.

(Special Report to Maine Farmer.)

Address of Welcome.

E. E. FAINE, MASTER OF FRANKLIN CO. POMONA.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Maine State Pomological Society: Attempting to carry out this part of the programme ought surely to be a pleasure to any one, but feeling as I do my inability to do justice to the occasion it is with feelings of embarrassment that I make the attempt.

As we meet together on this occasion, Mr. President, a question might arise as to what is the object of this meeting or what good is expected to result from it? I think if we will but look up the history of the organization it may help in solving some of these questions which possibly present themselves to our minds at this time. It seems to me that an organization representing the fruit growers of this State is of importance and capable of materially advancing the interests of those engaged in the cultivation of fruit.

A meeting of this kind, I am safe in saying is something new to the most of us as far as personal experience is concerned. We have met together in Grange meetings, at Farmers' Institutes or other agricultural gatherings but only a small per cent. of the people of Franklin county have had the privilege of meeting the Maine State Pomological Society. While we have been anticipating this meeting, the thought has often occurred to us that as we come together and listen to the addresses of those who have made fruit growing the study of their lives we should all take fresh courage and strive the harder in the future to make the industry what it may be, the pleasantest and most profitable part of our farm work.

There are many reasons why we should encourage the cultivation of fruits and flowers. Who is there that does not enjoy in the Spring time seeing the trees put forth bud and blossom, and as those blossoms in time develop into fruit and we watch its growth until ready for the harvest, does it not speak to us of the Omnipotent?

Can we not realize the goodness of Him who "doeth all things well" in so bountifully bestowing upon us the blessings of orchard and vineyard? It seems to us that those who indulge largely in the cultivation of fruit and spend their time about their trees, caring for their fruit will be led to feel

That though the winds may blow
And the snow may fall,
And long may seem the Winter,
The Spring time bright
And blossoms white
Are not far out of sight."

A Society like the one represented here to-day, its object being the advancement of Pomology in the State of Maine, is well worthy of the patronage of every farmer and fruit grower of the old Pine Tree State and while it gives me pleasure to welcome you, there is a thought of sadness in connection with this meeting.

Within the past year, and sometime since the last session of the Pomological Society, a member of this Society and a resident of this town has gone from our midst, Bro. Billings H. Ridley. It has been a good fortune to always live near to Bro. Ridley, and he was a man beloved and respected by all who knew him; always in sympathy with the oppressed and downtrodden, he loved truth and justice, and strove to do the right because it was right. For many years he was an active member of the Grange, a life member of the Pomological Society and he was here to-day, gladly would he welcome you to his town and county. He has been called higher and while we deeply mourn our loss may we ever strive to live lives of honesty and uprightness which were the characteristic virtues of our departed Brother.

Mr. President and members of the Society, you have come to our town to hold this annual Winter meeting, you have come from different sections of the State, assembled for the purpose of holding a convention of the fruit growers and those interested in furthering the interests of the State of Maine, with the fruit growers of Franklin county. As we pass along through the Southern portion of the town of Jay, through which flow the waters of the Androscoggin, we note the improvements being made at the several water privileges, when we listen to the music of the wheel, and the hum of machinery, and realize that tons upon tons of pulp and paper are manufactured daily. As we approach the Northern part of the town we find ourselves amid one of the most extensive granite works of the State, and perhaps we might conclude that fruit growing was something of minor importance, but if you will canvas the town thoroughly you will find that the raising of fruit is one of the leading industries of the town. I think that the cultivation of the smaller fruits is receiving more attention each

year, and that the farmers are realizing more than ever the necessity for raising such for home use, if not for sale. Realizing, Mr. President, as I do, the importance of this meeting, and the many good things in store for us during its sessions, knowing that we have many speakers who are able and well qualified to instruct and interest, and feeling that I have already taken too much of your valuable time, I beg leave to close, and in so doing, I extend again to you, in behalf of the citizens of the town of Jay, and of North Jay Grange, a hearty, cordial welcome to our town, our Grange and our homes, and may this meeting be long remembered by those present, and the truths taught and impressions made be as firmly engraved on our minds as the granite hills of old New England, and as lasting as the stone itself.

Annual Address of President.

JOHN W. TRUE, NEW GLOUCESTER.

Ladies and gentlemen, members of the State Pomological Society: The present Winter meeting of 1898 brings us to the quarter of a century of our existence, and we feel that if we know all of the awakened interest and benefit conferred upon our fruit growers and those interested in fruit culture, we would feel amply repaid for all the labor and expense that the members of this organization have spent in that direction.

Twenty-five years ago such a thing as shipping a carload of apples from our railroad station was not known; how different the case now, with the exception of the present season, when, as you ride through our State, you will see cars heavily loaded at nearly every station throughout the Winter season. Also the amount of small fruits has increased to a great extent, so that at the present time large quantities are being raised for the market, and many farmers are now raising a home supply; and we feel that to a great degree the State Pomological Society, and its parent, we might almost say, the State Board of Agriculture, which is working to a certain extent on the same lines, are responsible. Perhaps it would not be out of place to look back over the year and see what has been done by the Society, leaving it to our Secretary to give a detailed account of our transactions.

Our Winter meeting was held at Winthrop, a location that last year was in the very center of the great fruit crop; better advantage to the fruit growers of the State than ever before. We have the impression that if some such organization had existed to handle the apple crop of 1896, every barrel of it could have found a market at paying prices, and it would seem as though we, as fruit growers, could well afford to put enough capital into such an organization to warrant its success. It has been estimated that as many as 500,000 barrels of merchantable apples of the crop of 1896 were either wasted or lost from improper handling, or finding no market at all. If such were the fact, what an immense loss was sustained by our fruit growers in a single year, and what a small part of that amount it would take to perfect an organization that would be a lasting benefit to the apple growers of the State. Therefore it would seem to us that this meeting would be a good opportunity to exchange views on the subject, talk the matter over thoroughly and see if some definite conclusions cannot be reached, so that the next heavy crop shall not find us in the same unorganized condition that existed a year ago.

We have been much interested in the subject of a Summer meeting, and something in that direction was attempted the past season, in the Strawberry and Rose Exhibition held at Augusta. We were very unfortunate in both the season and the weather, the season being very backward, making a postponement of the meeting necessary, and the dates on which it was held proving to be the same as those announced for one of the most powerful storms of the season, which had the further attribute of being strictly on schedule time. Under these circumstances the exhibition was not what it would have been under more favorable ones. As it was, we had an

exhibit of some seventy plates of berries and a good showing of flowers, together with a short programme, making it appear that under favorable conditions such a meeting can be made interesting and profitable.

Our exhibition held in connection with the State Agricultural Society came too early in the season for a fruit exhibit, all of our Winter varieties being in such an immature condition that visitors could scarcely recognize them, and I apprehend that persons coming from other States get a very erroneous impression of the quality of apples raised in our State. Therefore we would raise the question whether it would be best to continue offering large premiums for Winter fruit so early in the season, or to turn the money into other channels where more information can be given our fruit growers with the same expenditure of the public funds that come into the hands of our Society.

In looking over the situation a short time before the Fair it was evident that we could not make nearly so good an exhibition in the line of fruit as in former years, and it was thought best to supplement our premium list with special premiums on flowers, therefore the Pansy, Sweet Pea and Nasturtium were selected and generous amounts offered for exhibits in that line. The result was that our tables presented a much better appearance than would otherwise have been the case.

The question has been asked, and in many cases answered, whether or not it is time for the farmers of the State of Maine to stop setting the apple tree, some agricultural writers contending that when the trees already set come into bearing there will be an over production of apples.

I would ask if there is any reason why Maine should not stand in the front rank in the production of apples, in whatever portion of her area is suited to that purpose. Vast tracts of our soil are the very best for the production of apples of the best quality, no other State having produced their equal.

We see no reason why our orchards should not be doubled in the next decade with profit to every man who plants fertilizers and properly prunes an orchard. The world is our market and we think it is a fact that the population is increasing faster than orchards are being planted and that apples properly placed on the market will net the producer two dollars per barrel with the markets continually calling for an increased amount of good fruit at a reasonable price. Europe, with its dense population and unsatiable demand for the best quality of fruit, will for many years look to America for her apples, and the State of Maine is provided with the best shipping port during the exportation season of any State in the Union. Let us take advantage of that condition of things, and encourage that branch of industry to its fullest extent, thereby elevating our people to that place in human Society which rightfully belongs to the intelligent tiller of the soil. For who has ever heard of a successful fruit grower who was not thereby made a broader man, with a more extended influence over his fellowmen for good, and giving his family an elevated appreciation of life and Nature, as exemplified in the work of a horticulturist.

The financial condition of our Society is better than ever before. We now have about \$1350 in our permanent fund, all invested in what is thought to be a safe manner. This permanent fund, as all members of the Society know, consists of the life membership fees, the interest only being available for the use of the Society. It would seem as if every person who raises fruit of any kind, or who owns an acre of land for tillage purposes should become a member of this Society, thereby benefiting themselves many fold and increasing the usefulness of the Society itself. It is our hope that the affairs of this Society may be so managed that people having funds at their disposal may make additions to our permanent fund, by bequest or otherwise, so that other lines of work may be taken up, and its usefulness may be extended.

The enemies of our fruit interests are still with us. The "apple scab" has not been as troublesome as was the case two years ago, but we may expect that when climatic conditions are favorable we shall receive another visitation which means the loss of a crop of fruit unless it is ravaged can be checked by some economical method. (Spraying has been practiced to some extent, but it is expensive. We must devise some way to reduce the cost or we shall lose more than we gain out of the operation. We are looking to our Professor at the Experiment Station to solve these problems for us, and we will express the hope that they will keep us in mind.

We have on our programme a speaker who has given this subject of "Insect Enemies" much thought and observation, and we hope to learn much from him. I have given you these few suggestions hoping they will call out more or less discussion here or elsewhere and in that way some good may be accomplished. I have great faith in our Society, if properly managed, to be a leader

and helper to all fruit growers who will take the trouble to attend our meetings and exhibitions or read our published transactions.

Object and Value of Tillage in the Orchard.

BY GEO. T. POWELL, GHENT, N. Y.

If the question is asked, "What is the object of tillage?" a large majority would answer, "To destroy weeds." And while this is one of the objects, it is by no means the most important one. There is much said and written about the exhaustion of New England soil, and while it has been considerably depleted in fertility, it is by no means exhausted to a point where production may not be made profitable. The real object then of tillage is to so handle the soil that the abundance of plant food which it still contains may be made more available for use.

The first important implement to consider is the plow. The object of most manufacturers is to produce a plow that shall be of the highest possible draft, and the claims are made frequently that they will run so easily as hardly to require the holding of the plow in position for a given distance. This class of plows, which is made to run through the soil with the least resistance is not doing the best work that is required. We want plows that will thoroughly grind, break and refine the soil; for in this process of reducing the soil to finer particles, fertility is increased and plant food made more readily available.

The next tool used is the cut-away harrow, which still further carries on this refining process; following this the spring-tooth harrow should be used, after which the Acme ought to follow. This tool is a leveller and crusher, and leaves the soil in the best possible condition as a seed bed.

One of the difficulties which farmers and fruit growers are laboring under is that they have too much land—more than they can properly till. The demand of the present times is for more intensive culture, and unless capital can be commanded this cannot be done upon an extensive scale.

Soil Moisture. Another great object in tillage is to secure the greatest advantage from the moisture in the soil. Our fruit crops frequently suffer and often fail at just the point when a large amount of moisture is required, and in the absence of rainfall which we can not depend upon with certainty, much can be accomplished through the agency of tillage.

There is a vast amount of soil moisture going off by evaporation that is an entire loss in our orchard experiences, and tillage should enable us to save and utilize this wasted water. The tillage of orchards should be begun very early in the Spring and as deeply as the roots of trees and plants will allow. As the warm season advances evaporation goes on more rapidly and tillage should be more frequent and to a less depth. This thorough surface tillage puts the upper soil in such fine condition that the soil capillaries, through which the water from below is constantly pressing to the surface, are cut off and broken, thus holding back much more for the use of plants.

One of the great aids in conservation of soil moisture is humus or decaying vegetable matter and this to a large extent has been worn out on New England farms. For several years I have been working upon a line of adding this vegetable matter again to the soil. I began by using buckwheat and rye, plowing the same in just before maturity. This gives results somewhat favorable. For a period covering four years I have been using with very marked success crimson clover. The cultivation of apple and other orchards has been pushed from the very early Spring up to the first week in July. At that time ten pounds of crimson clover seed have been sown to the acre and very lightly covered. A week later the pear orchards were treated in the same manner. The third week in July the vineyards have been given the same treatment. As soon as the current picking season is over, the soil is lightly plowed, cultivated and the same amount of clover seed per acre sown. The seed has grown readily and as the cooler weather of Autumn advanced the plants have covered the ground well and made a luxuriant growth.

Under this treatment I have been able to carry crops through the severest drouths with comparatively little inconvenience or loss. The clover has furnished the needed vegetable matter and with the early and frequent tillage the soil has carried a larger amount of moisture through dry periods. The clover has also added a large amount of nitrogen to the soil, one of the elements of fertility largely required in fruit culture.

The statements that by means of this frequent tillage and the use of crimson clover, more moisture has been retained, humus added and the store of nitrogen increased, are not made on general principles, but after some careful study and investigation. Samples of this same soil both where the clover had been used for three years and where it had not, have been analyzed by Mr. Geo. W. Cavanaugh, Assistant Chemist at Cornell

University Experiment Station, and the following results have been reported.

	Soil after 3 yrs. clover.	No Clover.
Moisture.....	18.00%	8.75%
Humus.....	2.04%	1.31%
Nitrogen.....	.21%	.12%

The above figures were obtained from the soils after partial air drying, and show the greater retentive power for moisture where the humus is increased. The increase of the nitrogen from 12% to 21% means an addition of at least 1000 lbs. of nitrogen to the acre.

Report of Secretary.

D. H. KNOWLTON, FARMINGTON, MAINE.

From somewhere the saying has come down to us that it never rains but always pours, and this reminds me very much of the situation the past year in fruit matters. The year 1896 was a phenomenal year in the generally large crop of fruit produced in all parts of the United States. Various authorities estimated the Maine crop that year at different figures. Your Secretary has the idea that there were about 1,500,000 barrels. Of these about two-thirds were sold and one-third fed out to stock or decayed. Of the two-thirds sold one-half was probably sold without profit to the producer. One would hardly think after such a season of fruitfulness that we should have a season like that of 1897.

For various reasons, some of which are understood, and a great many are not, the State of Maine did not produce as much fruit as was needed for home use. In one case where one grower in 1896 had over 3000 barrels of apples, the past year he had hardly enough for his own family. To make conditions still worse, the abundant crop of the year before in many cases made the farmers indifferent to the need of watchfulness and care, and the tent caterpillar (*Chlosoma americana*) came in large numbers and devoured the leaves of the trees, and now glistening in the sunshine, as you look up among the branches of the trees are the eggs of the troublesome pests awaiting the sunshine of another Spring to spoil the next year's crop. It would have been wise for those farmers if they had spent some time among the trees when last year's eggs hatched out, and destroyed the pests before they had a chance to do any mischief. But it is too late to do that now, and so to-day we are discussing ways and means of holding them in check. I wonder whether they will have as good foraging this year as last.

The heavy rains and other causes affected the crop of small fruits. The Winter before was a little severe for vines and shrubs and this had some effect upon the crop of strawberries as well as raspberries.

The conclusion of this seems to be that we have yet very much to learn as fruit growers. Several growers in the State had some apples this year, and the query arises in my mind whether it may not be the ignorance and neglect of others that made the fruit crop of 1897 so small. Adversity is said to be a hard teacher but faithful, but of what avail is it if the pupils will not heed the lesson?

Our Meetings and Exhibitions.

For some reason we cannot explain there has been more or less opposition to the holding of a strawberry exhibition. It was attempted once before, but a disagreement among the Executive Committee made it seem best not to attempt it in 1896. An invitation to hold such a meeting in Augusta came from the Kennebec Pomona Grange, and the Executive Committee voted to accept the invitation. A list of premiums and a programme were prepared for the occasion. The first appointed date was too early and when the second came there preceded it the day before the worst storm of the season. The meeting, however, was held, and although the exhibit was not as full as expected, there were about seventy-five plates of attractive berries, and a very neat display of flowers. The exhibition table was very prettily arranged, and at the close of the exhibition there was a feast upon the dainties, that made all wish for another exhibition the next year. The evening meeting was presided over by Major Choate in a very charming manner.

The cost of the meeting, including the programme premiums, was a little less than \$100. The impression made was very favorable, and from intimations already received, I am expecting another invitation for the Society to hold a second meeting in Augusta. Perhaps there may be no better time than the present to express our thanks to Dr. Twitchell for the aid he rendered us on this occasion. Should the Society hold a second meeting there I anticipate a fuller attendance, a larger exhibit and a profitable gathering.

The Annual Exhibition.

The last annual exhibition was the cause of not a little solicitude on the part of the Executive Committee. Look where they might, little fruit was in sight from which to make up an exhibition. Special efforts were put forth, however, to call in a large exhibition of flowers and plants, so that the hall was reasonably well filled. The number of exhibitors

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

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In Savings Department, interest paid
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MONTHS or more. Interest computed from
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High Grade Bonds and Investment Securities
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Burglar & Fire-proof Safe Deposit Boxes
To Let.

F. E. SMITH, Treas.

Banking Hours 9 to 4 daily. Saturdays
9 to 12:30 P. M.

GIVEN AWAY...

\$1000.

See Advertisement of C. F. DAVID
& CO., page 7.

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas, Hebron E. Knowles of Belgrade,
in the county of Kennebec, and State of
Maine, by his deed of mortgage, dated Decem-
ber thirtieth, A. D. 1887, and recorded in
the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, book 266,
page 202, conveyed to the Augusta Savings
Bank, a corporation established by law and
having its place of business at Augusta, in
said county, a certain lot or parcel of land
with the buildings thereon, situated in said
Belgrade, and bounded and described as follows:
viz: Northernly by land owned by
George Clark, easternly by land owned by
Charles Stevens, and land of R. K. Stuart;
southerly by land owned by Newton Finner,
and westerly by the Belgrade stream (or
creek); said lot containing about one hun-
dred twenty-two acres, more or less. The pro-
ceeds hereby conveyed being the same which
were conveyed to said Hebron E. Knowles by
William M. Knowles and others, by deed
dated Oct. 23, 1882, recorded in the Registry
of Deeds for Kennebec County, book 233,
page 573. Reference thereto being made for
a particular description thereof. The con-
dition of said mortgage having been broken,
the Augusta Savings Bank claims a foreclo-
sure thereof.

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK,
By Edwin G. Dudley, Treas.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 28, 1898.

Seek-No-Further.

With two heavy self-sealing tires the top
with its heavy base to the roof, and in said
material, we think these Fences complete.

PAIR WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

W. W. Whitehouse,

Attorney at Law, Broker and Dealer in Real
Estate,
170 Water St., Augusta, Me.

MAINE STATE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

tors was less by one-half than the year
before. The fruit shown was inferior to
that ordinarily seen at our exhibitions,
and very much to our regret was no
credit to the State. The plants and
flowers were good, and to the taste of
exhibitors of these were largely in-
debted for the excellence of our exhibi-
tion.

Perhaps at this time it may be proper
to call attention to the fact that the hall
in which we have recently made our ex-
hibit is not very well adapted to the pur-
pose. In the first place it is on the
third floor of a large building of which
the public has more or less fear, and in
consequence, the number of visitors is
much less than it should be when there
are so many visitors upon the ground.
If it were more accessible we should ex-
pect larger exhibits and more people to
examine them. In other words, in con-
sequence of our environment, we cannot
expect the most satisfactory results
either in attendance or exhibits. Again,
the shape of the hall is not the most de-
sirable, and without an unreasonable ex-
pense it cannot be put and kept in good
exhibition shape. When the hall is
crowded with people, as it often is in
exhibition days, the dust arising
from the two floors below is almost un-
endurable. It is earnestly to be hoped
that better exhibition arrangements may
be made in the future, for the interests
of all seem to be involved, as the exhibi-
tion cannot be made as attractive as it
should be under present circumstances.

Among Our Neighbors.

Last Fall your Secretary was invited to
act as judge of fruit at the Provincial
Exhibition of Nova Scotia. No sooner
was your Secretary well established at
his hotel than he found himself among the
most cordial of people, especially the
members of the Nova Scotia Fruit Grow-
ers' Association, who were unremitt-
ing in their efforts to make my stay among
them pleasant. This association, if one
may judge from appearances, is an or-
ganization created for work in the inter-
ests of the fruit growers of that province.
The cordial relations existing between
that organization and the general exhibi-
tion authorities were noticeable on
every hand. The new horticultural build-
ing, a model in its way, was made in ac-
cordance with their wishes, and the
prominence given to the place may be
inferred from it is stated that in this
hall were held the formal receptions
given the Governor General and his wife,
and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian
Prime Minister. There was the best of
reasons for selecting this place, for the
Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association
had made it the most attractive place
upon the entire grounds. The exhibi-
tion was delayed several weeks to place
the fruit growers, "because," as the
General Manager assured me, "we could
not afford to neglect this important in-
dustry in our province." Nova Scotia
is Maine's nearest rival in growing fruits.

In 1896, it is estimated that the province
produced 500,000 barrels of apples, nearly
all of which were sent to the foreign
markets. Halifax is some twenty-four
hours nearer the market than either
Boston or Portland. It is worth some-
thing for us to know of what importance
the industry is regarded there, because
it sometimes appears as if the industry
in Maine were under estimated by the
public. They are discussing the same
fruit problems that we are, and at their
Winter meeting, last month, the disposi-
tion of their fruits was given a very con-
spicuous place.

Perhaps you may expect something re-
garding the exhibition itself, and I only
wish I had the time to speak in detail.
There were over 2500 plates on the
tables, and some thirty or more barrels
of fruit for examination, besides the canned
goods and nursery stock. This will give
you some idea of the extent of the exhibi-
tion in fruits, and this was supplemented
by a large exhibit of plants and
flowers, so that the whole exhibit was
made very attractive. The fruit in qual-
ity was much better than our Maine fruit
last year. It was slightly affected by
scab, but very little by insects. There
were no traces of the tryptena pomonella
in any of the fruit examined, and I was
assured they had seen none there. The
varieties were about the same as grown
in Maine, though greater prominence
was given to the Gravenstein, Ribston
Pippin, Blenheim Pippin, Fallwater,
Golden Russet, Nonpareil and Tompkins,
than here. The fruit growers there have
the object of fruit growing clearly in
mind, and they are intelligently fighting
the conditions of fruit culture, studying all
the conditions of success known, and in-
vestigating for themselves along all lines
that will aid in developing the industry
which they represent.

Though several varieties were inferior,
the fruit growers there assured me it was
an off year and the fruit poor.

Fighting Insects, and Better Care of our
Fruit Trees.

BY STATE LECTURER ELIJAH COOK.

Every day's report emphasizes more
and more forcibly the necessity of better
care of our fruit trees. We must have
better cultivation, more fertilization and
more complete inspection of the insect
tribes which threaten the destruction of
all fruit raised by the negligent orchard-
ist. The insect tribes multiply and con-
stantly offer new dangers to the unwary.
Very few orchardists in Maine or else-
where realize what might be accom-
plished by thorough, systematic and lib-
eral cultivation and care of our orchards.
Men from the North have sought the far
off fields of Florida and invested from
one to two hundred dollars an acre, and
they keep a man and a mule constantly
at work the year round upon each acre,
cultivating, spraying, applying fertilizers
and irrigating their orange groves. It
has been proven and can be established
beyond question that this same kind of
liberal and extensive care of the orchard
at the North will meet with as satisfac-
tory returns as are obtained in the orange
groves of the South.

I visited a short time ago, an orchard
which has received this kind of treat-
ment ever since the trees were set. It

has been plowed or cultivated several
times every year, most liberally enriched
and most thoroughly sprayed, and the
result was 2000 barrels of apples, 1800 of
them first quality, gathered from the or-
chard the ninth year after they were set,
and one year since produced an average
of four barrels to the tree, though they
had not been set more than thirteen
years. When mentioning these facts at
a meeting, not long since, a gentleman
remarked that Maine orchardists have
not the money and are not able to treat
their trees in this manner. This is par-
tially true, but it is not a fact that they
can treat at least one-half acre in a
proper manner, and from twenty-five
trees thoroughly cultivated and enriched,
pruned and sprayed, receive more profit
than they now receive from several acres,
and with the additional profit and the en-
couragement given, properly treat a
whole acre the next year?

What would you think of a farmer
who would sow wheat, year after year,
on the same ground without applying
any fertilizer for twenty years, and expect
to get any crop at all? And yet it has
been plainly shown that an orchard each
year takes from the soil in the growth of
the tree, leaves and fruit as much plant
food as an average crop of wheat. How
many orchards may be found in the
State of Maine which have been set in
twenty years and have received practi-
cally no fertilization at all? How many
orchardists are properly supplied with a
spraying apparatus? Truly, a very
small proportion, and yet, a farmer
with any considerable number of trees
needs a spraying apparatus as much as
he does a plow.

The Bordeaux mixture has become an
actual necessity in the orchard and po-
tato field as well. It seems to be almost
a perfect fungicide. A thorough applica-
tion of this mixture applied under
proper conditions before the buds start
and three or four times after, will double
the value of the apple crop. Some may
think this an exaggerated statement but
it certainly has been repeatedly done and
can be accomplished with very little cost.
In these times when there is such an
abundance of everything that the land
can produce, with competition so sharp
and prices so low, one prominent and
constant aim with the farmer should be
to secure the best quality possible of
everything he undertakes to produce.

There is always a demand for the best
at a satisfactory price and large solid
apples with neither a scab nor worm hole
will always bring a good price.

The second or third spraying accom-
plished just after the blossoms have fallen
should have with the Bordeaux mixture
Paris green one pound to two hundred
gallons, and this combination will not
only lessen the apple scab but largely
prevent the destruction caused by the
coddling moth. Very few really under-
stand the extent of the injury caused
by the apple scab. It takes from the
vitality of the tree as well as the value
of the fruit. It saps the life from the
limb, leaf and apple.

I walked through an orchard in Niag-
ara Co., N. Y., in '92 with a gentleman
who told me that his apples set well in
the Spring but soon dropped off and he
had no crop at all. I found this was the
case in a large part of Western New
York. I suggested as a cause the apple
scab. He told me he did not think that
was it. He had just taken part in a dis-
cussion of the subject at a meeting of
the Western New York Pomological So-
ciety and the cause seemed to be un-
known.

In '93 I read a very able article in the
Rochester Democrat written by this same
man maintaining very conclusively that
this trouble that had affected the or-
chards in Western New York so much
was the apple scab and he had proved
by successive experiments that the Bor-
deaux mixture properly applied was a
very thorough remedy.

I was told by a man in Kennebec
county early in the Spring several years
ago that he should have a very heavy
crop of apples that year. A few weeks
later I went through the orchard with
him and we found most of the apples
and a part of the leaves on the ground
and very soon he became convinced that
a few dollars expended in spraying at
the right time would have made a differ-
ence of several hundred dollars in the
receipts from his orchard.

An excellent plan for most farmers is
to prepare a quantity of the Bordeaux
mixture for future use.

Suspend 50 lbs. of sulphate of copper
in a bag in a barrel which has previously
been measured and a 25 gallon mark
water upon the barrel. Add sufficient
water to dissolve the sulphate of copper.
After it has all dissolved remove the bag
and add water to bring it up to the 25
gallon mark. Then take 50 lbs. of lime
and carefully slack it. After it is thor-
oughly slacked strain it into another
barrel with a 25 gallon mark. If not
strained, care must be taken to see that
no solid particles go into the barrel—
then add water to bring it up to the 25
gallon mark. When wanted, thoroughly
stir the copper solution and take out 3
gallons which will give 6 lbs. of blue
solution. Thoroughly stir the lime and
take out 2 gallons which will give 4 lbs.
of lime. Add this cold to the 3 gallons
of the copper solution and dilute
to 50 gallons.

It is important to know that the mix-
ture will be safely to tender foliage,
and one way to determine this is to in-
sert the blade of a knife into the mix-
ture after it is thoroughly stirred, and
the blade allowed to remain in at least
one or two minutes. If, on removing,
the polished blade is found to be of a
copper color, the mixture is unsafe and
more lime must be added.

The farmer now has a considerable
quantity ready for use and if kept tightly
covered will be ready for the orchard
and the potato fields. The spraying,
which occurs just after the blossoms
have fallen or when the apples are about
the size of peas, should always have the
addition of Paris green, four ounces to
the 50 gallons. The Paris green in no
way affects the action of the copper,
neither does the copper affect the action
of the Paris green.

The mixture must be kept most thor-
oughly stirred during the application.
Some have used, with excellent effect, a

less amount of Paris green, four ounces
to 75 gallons.

The success depends largely upon the
manner of spraying. The spray should
be as fine as possible and thrown with
considerable force, and care taken that
every part of the tree is wet.

The apple scab and the coddling moth
are by no means the only enemies with
which the fruit grower has to contend.
The oyster shell scale is prevalent most
everywhere, and does much more damage
by weakening the vitality of the tree
than we are usually aware. They should
be persistently fought until their num-
bers are greatly reduced, if not altogether
destroyed.

The kerosene emulsion applied in May
and June is the proper remedy for this
pest. In preparing the kerosene emul-
sion it is important to procure fish oil
soap. It is sometimes said that we should
use whale oil soap. There would be no
difference in the effect, but there should
be a difference in the price. A gentle-
man who bought the ingredients for
spraying in large quantities purchased
fish oil soap at a cent and a half a pound
in New York city, and blue stone at four
and one-fourth cents a pound. That
was several years ago; I do not know
how much cheaper they may be now.

One other great curse to the orchard
which I will mention at this time is the
winter caterpillar. I saw hundreds of trees
last Spring almost bare of leaves from
this pest and what excuse could be given
for permitting it, is more than I can tell.
The pest is so conspicuous, so destruc-
tive and so easily destroyed that it seems
to be a shame and a disgrace for any
farmer to permit its depredations. If
taken in time they may be easily de-
stroyed with the torch when their tents
first appear. If they are too numerous
or have made too much advancement for
this the orchard should be most thor-
oughly sprayed with Paris green—4
ounces to the 50 gallons. The expense
would be but little, the gain would be
very great. Paris green is an excellent
remedy for all gnawing insects and by
its application depredations of all cater-
pillars can be easily stopped.

Wild cherries seem to be a favorite
breeding place for the caterpillars and
some have suggested that they be used
as traps but a better way would be to
cut them down and burn them up and
watch the orchard very carefully in the
Spring and destroy the first appearance
of the caterpillar. A man may be ex-
cused for not seeing and properly fight-
ing the different scales if he has poor eye-
sight but nothing can excuse him for
permitting the depredation of the tent
caterpillar, and every intelligent, pro-
gressive farmer should not only be sure
that his own orchard is kept free from
this pest but should if he finds his
neighbor's orchard infested, use all his
influence with the neighbor to induce
him to destroy the caterpillars. Breed-
ing these pests upon any orchard is not
only a loss to the owner but a curse to
the neighborhood and we cannot use too
strong terms in urging the farmer to
keep these marauders in check.

There is another blight to fruit rais-
ing which is nearly as conspicuous as the
tent caterpillar and if allowed to exist
in large quantities as we sometimes see,
is nearly as disgraceful—and that is the
black knot upon plum trees.

Every appearance of the knot should
be removed with the knife and if the
tree is badly affected it should be removed
at the root and be carefully and com-
pletely burned up, not thrown down for
more convenient access and then the
trees should be thoroughly sprayed with
the Bordeaux mixture which will check
this growth as well as the apple scab.

We are living in a new age, new con-
ditions and new dangers surround us and
if we are satisfied to continue in the
same old ways that our Fathers followed
omitting the new and better ways of cul-
ture we shall surely be driven to the
wall. Let us then be up with the knap-
sack sprayer buckled to our backs and
fight the pests of the orchard until we
know our fruit is safe.

"A New Plan of Work."

BY Z. A. GILBERT.

[Read before the Winter Meeting, Maine
Pomological Society, No. Jay, Me., Feb. 16.]

Time works changes. The modified
conditions thus brought about reach out
to and affect a corresponding change in
everything with which they come in con-
tact. As these surroundings in their lat-
ter form are an improvement on what has
been displaced, and the changes taking
place are all toward an im-
proved condition, so is the progress of
our time brought about.

This State Pomological Society is one
of the instrumentalities organized for
and engaged in, efforts for the advance-
ment of the fruit interests of the State.
At its organization the writer was placed
in a responsible official position in con-
nection with its work, and served in that
capacity for several years. I, therefore,
am responsible, in a measure, for the sys-
tem of work established in the outset,
and under which we have since been car-
rying on the business of the Society with-
out essential change up to the present
time. The system of work then estab-
lished was believed to be well adapted to
conditions as then existing, and certainly
all the familiar with its efforts concede
that the Society has been an important
factor in the progress made during the
years since its organization. No other
evidence is needed in proof that its
methods have been suited to the work in
hand. The plan or system of work
mapped out by the Society at the start,
and perfected from time to time as far

[CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in
size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

Hood's Pills

said: "You never know you
have taken a pill till it is all
over." See C. C. Hood & Co.,
Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.
The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WOMAN'S DRAWBACK. Business Men Cannot Depend on Women for Help.

They are ill Too Often Because Negligent of
Their Health—A Business Woman's
Telling Words.

From the Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

The greatest drawback to-day with
women that work in the stores and fac-
tories is, that they do not take the right
care of their health. Business men fre-
quently say they can't depend on women
because they are ill too often. If every
young woman would take the right care
of herself this complaint would never be
heard.

Many thousands of young women are
working, suffering agonies that would
force a man to a sick bed. They bear
their tortures in silence because of their
inborn modesty and blame their mother
for not advising them.

Mrs. C. W. Mansfield, of 58 Farrar
street, Detroit, Mich., is a business
woman, and a successful one, too. Em-
ploying many young women and having
years of experience in the business world,
she is in a position to speak of women
who earn a livelihood.

"For years," she says, "I suffered in
silence and was not out at night that I
could not sleep. I visited a female
specialist who said I had a complication
of ailments peculiar to women. I could
not find relief from her remedies, and
had tried so many kinds of medicine that
I had given up all hope of ever getting
better."

"I was given a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by a young lady in my employ." The first box gave me much relief, and I was able to rest at night for the first time in many months.

"I then bought more pills and think I must have used a dozen boxes in my own case, but have given away to suffering women double that amount. Without a doubt these pills are a good medicine, for they cured me, and have cured several people to my knowledge."

"I think that if you should ask any of the druggists in Detroit who are the best buyers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, they would say the young women."

These pills certainly build up the nervous system and many a young woman owes her life to them.

"As a business woman I am pleased to recommend them, as they did more for me than any physician, and can give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People credit for my general good health to-day."

No discovery of modern times has pro-
duced such a benefit to women as Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves,
invigorating the body, regulating the
functions, they restore the strength and
health to the exhausted woman when
every effort of the physician proves un-
availing.

For the growing girl they are of the
utmost benefit, for the mother indispen-
sable, for every woman invaluable.
Everywhere Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
for Pale People are recognized as a spe-
cific for diseases of the blood and nerves.
For paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and
other diseases long supposed incurable,
they have proved their efficacy in thou-
sands of cases. They are one of the
greatest blessings ever bestowed upon
mankind.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

A boy, being asked to describe a kit-
ten, said: "A kitten is remarkable for
rushing like mad at nothing whatever,
and stopping before it gets there." It
must have been the same boy who thus
defined scandal: "It is when nobody
ain't doing nothing, and somebody goes
and tells."

Men and medicines are judged by what
they do. The great cures by Hood's
Sarsaparilla give it a good name every-
where.

Severe old lady (in open Broadway
car, to a man filling his pipe).—"My man,
smoking always makes me ill."

"Or—do it, mum? What makes you
try?"

"Johnny always stands up in the car
and lets a woman have his seat, don't
you, Johnny?"

"Yes; I'm allus feared she might
sit down on me."

A Family Safeguard.
You can save doctors' bills; much suf-
fering and preserve your health by hav-
ing constantly on hand, a bottle of Ad-
ams' Botanic Cough Balsam. It is a
certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma
and all diseases leading to consumption.
Sold by all Druggists.

"Would you be willing to live in a
bath house?" inquired Mrs. Meekton,
who had been considering the advisabil-
ity of moving.

"Well, Henrietta," was the answer, "I
must say it would be a good deal of com-
fort to be able to hear noises without
having to get up and hunt burglars."

Teacher—"Of course you respect your
parents?"

Pupil—"Yes; but I sometimes suspect
that they do not reciprocate the feeling."

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
Be sure and use that old and well-tried
remedy, Max Winton's Soothing Syrup for
children teething. It soothes the child, soft-
ens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind
colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. A few
doses cures a colic.

The minister, with his little son
Charles, was calling on an old parsonage,
who poured her troubles into his sympa-
thizing ear, ending with the remark, "I've
had my nose held to the grindstone for
thirty years."

Charlie, who had been looking in-
tently at the old lady, instantly remarked,
"Well, it hasn't worn the nose on the
end of it off yet."—Harper's Bazar.

Don't Delay—Accept at Once.

If you are sick or out of health, here
is a chance of being cured which may
never happen again. Dr. Greene, 34
Tenth Street, New York, is the most
noted and successful physician in curing
disease this century has produced, has
announced that sufferers from disease
may consult him by letter free. Write
him immediately about your case. You
can thus get his opinion and advice with-
out charge. Do not miss this oppor-
tunity—your restoration to health will
undoubtedly result.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR

THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS
have revolutionized the Creamery and Dairy
industries of the world since their introduction
fifty years ago. They have increased the pro-
ductiveness of the Dairy industry fully One
Hundred Millions of Dollars a year in that time,
and practically earned that much a year for their
users. They have been the "keystone" of modern
dairying. They are now in every country of the
Globe, and the total number in use is 125,000
or more than ten times that of all the one hundred
or more various kinds of milking machines ever
made in the different parts of the earth combined.
As the De Laval machines were first, so likewise
have they been kept best, ever keeping further in
the lead through constant improvement from year
to year. They are now sufficiently superior in all
respects to nearly save their cost each year of the
creamy of one thousand or more cows, at prices
ranging from \$30. to \$800.
The De Laval machines are made in every con-
ceivable size and style and operating form, adapted
to the requirements of the dairy of one cow to the
creamy of one thousand or more cows, at prices
ranging from \$30. to \$800.
They are sold, as ever, on the basis of their unequalled and guaranteed
superiority to all other existing methods and devices.

Send for "Dairy" catalogue No. 257
or "Creamery" catalogue No. 507

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single concern in the world, embraces:

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AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.

JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.

GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.

GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898.

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Mr. C. S. AYER, our Agent, is now calling

upon our subscribers in Kennebec county.

Mr. E. S. GIBSON, our Agent, is now calling

upon our subscribers in York county.

Sample Copy sent on applica-

tion.

Try the Maine Farmer for one

month.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER.

The good wife bustled about the house,

Her face still bright with pleasant smile,

As broken matches of happy song

Strengthened her heart and hand the while.

The good man sat in the chimney nook,

His little clay pipe within his lips.

And all he'd made and all he'd lost

Ready and clear on his finger tips.

"Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit,

Nothing has done very well this year:

Money is bound to be hard to get—

Everything's bound to be very dear:

How the cattle are going to be fed,

How we're going to keep the boys at school,

Is kind of a debit and credit sum,

I can't make balance by my rule."

She turned her round from the baking bread,

And she faced him with a cheerful laugh:

"Why, husband, dear, one would think

That the good rich wheat was only chaff,

And what if the wheat was only chaff,

As long as we both are well and strong?

I'm not a woman to worry a bit,

Somehow or other we get along."

"Into all these rain sleet and snow,"

Over all lands the storm must beat,

But when the rain and storm are o'er,

The after sunshine is twice as sweet.

Through every street we have found a road,

In every grief we've found a song.

We've had to bear and had to wait,

But somehow or other we get along."

"For thirty years we have loved each other,

Stood by each other whatever befell,

Six boys have called us father and mother,

And all of them living and doing well.

We owe no man a penny, my dear,

We're both of us young, well and strong,

Good man, I wish you would smoke again,"

And think how well we've got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh:

He kissed his wife with a tender pride;

He said: "I'll do as you tell me love;

I'll just count up the other side."

He left him then with his better thought,

She lifted her work with a low, sweet song.

A song that followed me many a year,

"Somehow or other we get along."

—Selected.

The winter course in agriculture at the

University of Maine closed Friday. The

class was small.

The Old Town Enterprise celebrates

its tenth anniversary with a snare drum

and the Hallelujah chorus. So much for

success well earned. May joy go

with you.

Our readers will appreciate the com-

plete report of the Winter meeting of

the State Pomological Society at North

Jays, to the hour of going to press. The

Maine Farmer furnishes the live up-to-

date news.

The setting apart of Lincoln's birth-

day, by the school authorities all over

Maine, will soon be followed by legal en-

actment making it a holiday. It is emi-

nently wise and fitting that along with

Washington's should be added a day in

memory of the martyred President.

If the W. C. T. U. and other Temper-

ance organizations are wise they will

cease the tactics now being applied in

Bangor, of asking every man to write

his reasons for not signing a request for

the more rigid enforcement of the pro-

hibitory law and bend all energies to-

wards creating public sympathy and

sentiment for law and good order. Noth-

ing more is needed in the way of making

the liquor law obnoxious to the people.

A bill introduced in the Ohio legislature

provides that no marriage license shall be

issued in that State in case either party

to the proposed contract has a criminal

tendency or insanity. This law is well en-

forced. The remedy for non-enforce-

ment, however, is not repeal but a better

discipline of public sentiment. The law

against gambling and pool selling is a

farce in some of the prominent centers

of Maine; but a movement to repeal the

law so that there would be no legal re-

straint anywhere, would not carry. As

with other laws enforced with more or

less faithfulness, so with the law out-

lawing the grogshop. Because you have

a good deal of a bad thing, is no reason

why you should have a lot more."

A PRESENT DUTY.

If there is any human being deserving of censure and contempt, it is he who, neglecting the first call of citizenship, stands ready to criticize the work done by others. The responsibility for good government falls equally upon the shoulders of the voters of the country, and no man can shirk his share or be relieved of his measure of duty.

Right here is the corner stone of the foundation of good government, and with the annual local elections just at hand, it is wise that attention be called to the questions to be met by the voters of Maine. The question of party affiliations fades into insignificance alongside of that of individual responsibility, for with the individual members of any party fully aroused there is safety and economy in the administration of public affairs.

It is sometimes stated that the great evil is the increase of the ignorant and illiterate, but this is wrong. The greatest menace to our institutions is the intelligent cynic who stands on the street corners, in public or in private, bewailing the wickedness of politics and doing nothing to secure a reform. Every man who prizes country and prosperity will look sharply after the entering wedge, the primary caucus, the caucus, the caucus, where the real contest is to be waged. Neglecting this, no honest man should lift his voice against its decrees. The caucus is the open field for the individual voter, and good order and economic administration will follow where every voter attends his primary. Here is the parting of the ways. Men too often neglect duty only to complain at results.

With the drift towards extravagance in municipal affairs resulting from the lack of wise oversight by the conservative class, and the pressing to the front of men poorly prepared to cope with the problems of local government because the ranks of those who would stand for order and wise expenditure are broken, the situation confronting is not pleasing to consider.

Towns are increasing indebtedness, chiefly through unwisely expenditure of appropriations, and taxes more and more being assessed upon the visible property, thus inviting the decrease of holders and a shifting to the more intangible personal investments. The sovereign remedy in town and city is in attendance upon the caucus. If you are not satisfied with the candidates proposed bring forward others and press the question of competency and efficiency to an issue. If you would have officials who will more faithfully and economically serve the municipality go to the caucus and help nominate the men. The remedy lies right here and he who fails to exercise his first prerogative as a citizen must, to be consistent, hold his peace thereafter.

STATE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Winter Meeting at North Jay. "Let me urge upon you that your presence is an ornament to the earth—their fruits the consummation and reward of industry," guided by knowledge.

The annual Winter Meeting of the State Pomological Society opened yesterday, at North Jay, to continue through to-day and evening. The meeting is held in the fine new hall of the North Jay Grange, generously tendered for the purpose by the Grange. Its ample dimensions afford excellent facilities for both the exhibition of fruit and audience room for the people assembled for deliberations over fruit growing problems.

This Society was organized in 1875, under an act of the Legislature, and with Z. A. Gilbert, President; Geo. B. Sawyer, Secretary, and Charles S. Pope, Treasurer. The act of incorporation designated the purpose of the Society to be "the promotion of fruit culture," and granted a sum not exceeding \$500 for its use. This sum, however, was hedged about by the same requirements lying over agricultural societies, namely, "provided said Society shall offer a like sum in premiums." This left no money for use in any other way save the fee from the few individuals the officers enlisted in its aid as members. The lack of money, however, was no obstacle in the way of work, and without thought of compensation, the officers set at once and earnestly about shaping and putting in effect their work for "the promotion of fruit culture" in the State.

The plan of work laid out was to hold an Autumn exhibition of fruit for the purpose not only of inspiring interest in the culture of fruit among the people at large, but also to correct the nomenclature of fruit by object lessons correctly named, bring to more prominent notice the hardy varieties of Winter fruit, introduce new varieties of value, and disseminate a general knowledge of fruit culture at large among the people. It was claimed that the more fruit we raised the more buyers there would be, and the greater the demand. The truth of this has been fully verified.

That the work of this Society thus inaugurated and persistently carried on each year for the 23 years it has continued its efforts, has been a power for good, one has only to look over the State and see what has been done. Orchard production has more than doubled in that time, and young trees enough are now under way to double production again in the next ten years. Pear culture and plum orchards have increased in like proportion. Small fruits were hardly known among us, save in the wild state, till this Society gave the impetus to their planting and disseminated a knowledge of successful treatment.

The annual reports of the Secretary of the Society are a full record of its work from the time of its organization down to date. They are a complete handbook of fruit growing in the State—a guide to any one in search of any phase of information connected with this line of work. What the future methods of work of the Society may be does not now appear. Doubtless its efforts will be modified to suit conditions as they change. The extension of fruit production in the country at large, as well as the increase in our own State, is presenting problems not heretofore encountered. So, too, the increase of insect pests and presence of fungoid diseases are obstacles no one yet knows how much in the way of the success that has crowned persistent effort.

THE COUNTRY AROUSED.

A Terrible Accident.

Cruiser Maine Blown Up in Havana Harbor. Following so closely upon the exciting incidents at Washington, connected with the Spanish Minister, the blowing up of the U. S. war ship Maine, Tuesday evening, has aroused the people of this country from one extreme to the other. At a quarter of 10 o'clock, Tuesday evening, when most of the crew were asleep, a terrible explosion took place on board the United States cruiser Maine, in Havana harbor, shaking the whole city and breaking windows in all the houses.

Captain Sigsbee says the explosion occurred in the bow of the vessel. He received a wound in the head. Orders were given to the other officers to save themselves as best they could.

The latter, who were literally thrown from their bunks in their night clothing, gave the necessary orders with great self-possession and bravery.

At 11:30 P. M., the Maine continued burning. The first theory was that there had been a preliminary explosion in the Santa Barbara (magazine) with powder or dynamite below water.

Admiral Manterola believes that the first explosion was of a grenade shell that was hurled over the navy yard.

The total number killed and wounded will be large, but not yet fully determined. The wildest consternation prevails in Havana. The wharves are crowded with thousands of people.

The Maine is a second-class battleship, the keel of which was laid down in the Brooklyn navy yard in 1888. She is of 6,822 tons displacement, with a net tonnage of 5,120; length, 318 feet; breadth, 57 feet; mean draught, 21 feet, 6 inches; with indicated horse power of 9,293, and estimated speed of 17.45 knots. She cost \$2,500,000. Her armor is of 12-inch nickel steel and her turret 15-inch with main turrets equipped with two 10-inch guns in each. Her secondary batteries include seven rapid fire six-pounders and eight one-pounders of the same kind.

The Maine was attached to the North Atlantic Squadron immediately after being placed in commission. The Maine has a steel hull and a complement of 874 men.

A searching investigation has been instituted and every effort possible is being made to suspend public opinion until the facts are established, and so prevent serious trouble. Nothing has happened for years to so arouse indignation, and unless it is clearly demonstrated that the explosion was from local or internal causes, our Government will be obliged to take radical measures to satisfy the people.

TO BE SETTLED.

Steps have been taken to decide the rights of agricultural societies under their charter from the State and the authority of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture over them, and a hearing is to be held before the Governor and Council in the near future, upon application of York County Society. Sec'y McKee has visited that county and secured the evidence upon which he withheld the State stipend in 1896 and 1897. We believe that the proper steps are now being taken by both parties. The article in the last issue of the Maine Farmer has aroused a deep interest in the question with other societies, both in and out of the State. An observing citizen writes that "the duties of the Secretary must be entirely cleared in the matter of amount due each society."

The Massachusetts law carries a section which covers the point at issue as follows: "But a society shall not receive bounty in any year if the State Board of Agriculture having first given such society full opportunity to be heard in relation to its financial affairs and general management, so determines by a two-thirds vote," etc.

Let the whole subject be ventilated at the coming hearing, and the purpose of Secretary McKee to check or prevent illegal practices be recognized, while the rights of all parties are being established.

A Wise Step.

Secretary Gage's plan for reorganizing the customs districts of Maine was submitted to Congress, Wednesday, with a bill, which the House and Senate are requested to enact into law. He says of the districts:

"In the State of Maine the first district to be Aroostook, in which Houlton shall be the port of entry; the second district to be Eastport, in which Eastport shall be the port of entry; third district to be Bangor, in which Bangor shall be the port of entry; fourth district to be Rockland, in which Rockland shall be the port of entry; fifth district to be Bath, in which Bath shall be the port of entry; and sixth district to be Portland, in which Portland shall be the port of entry."

Salaries for the collectors of the six districts, as proposed, are as follows: Portland, \$4,000; Rockland, \$4,000; Bath, \$2,000; Aroostook, \$2,000; Bangor, \$3,000; Eastport, \$2,000. The Secretary says of the different Maine districts:

"It will be observed that the enclosed draft of the bill provides for six districts in the State of Maine, whereas the present number is fourteen, and wherever it has been found practicable a similar reorganization has been suggested."

A Chance for Improvement.

State Insurance Commissioner Carr is looking for a reduction of the rates of insurance in the State and this at an early day. He believes that the system of investigating suspicious fires is having a beneficial effect in reducing the moral hazard and there will be a less number of incendiary fires in the future. There were 1080 fires reported to the commissioner last year, of which 273 were total losses and 807 partial; the losses amounted to close up to \$1,800,000. The business of the office has been larger than ever and more money has been turned into the State treasury.

It is still a little early to make an exact estimate of the whole amount of lumber cut this season, to come down the Kennebec but good authorities place it between 100,000 and 125,000 cords, which will be about 20,000 cords less than last year.

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AGRICULTURAL.

The new building for Turner Centre Dairying Association will be built alongside the Maine Central at Auburn at once. Manager Bradford declares that it will more than double the capacity of the present building.

The building of a large flour mill at Caribou will greatly stimulate wheat growing in Aroostook. One Caribou man says he is going to put in 15 acres of wheat this year, where he only put in six last year. The Hon. Frank Jones will have to send an agent up in Aroostook to talk this barley "up" if the farmers take hold of raising wheat on a large scale as it looks now they intend to.

Mrs. Alpheus Richardson, Clinton, from Nov. 1, 1897 to Feb. 1, 1898 made 473 pounds of butter sold for \$94, leaving a profit of \$55.60 after paying for the feed. This amount of butter was made from two cows in milk since October; two 2-year-old heifers and a farrow cow. At the Bangor Dairy meeting Mrs. Richardson's butter scored 95. At the Maine State Fair her butter scored 94 and took 1st premium for butter in print, and 2d premium on display, and also the Kendall & Whitney special (a gold watch) from the Worcester Salt Co.

E. C. Moody & Co., have recently started the East Pittsburg Creamery, manufacturing first-class creamery butter and shipping Coolery cream. They report increasing business and a favorable outlook, running teams through Pittsburg, Whitefield, Windsor and Dresden. Augusta, Gardiner and Bath are their principal markets at present.

Alpheus Richardson, Clinton, has a farm of 300 acres and a nice set of farm buildings, last year cut 75 tons of hay and raised 500 bushels of grain. He has a down East mare weighing 1400 lbs., from which he has raised several nice colts by the well-known Percheron stallion, Capt. Pullen, now owned by Geo. Ricker, Clinton. The 5-year-old weighs 1400 lbs., the 3-year-old, 1350 lbs., and a stallion colt foaled May 12, 1897, weighed 620 lbs. at 3½ months old. This colt with his dam took 1st premium as draft mare with foal at Bangor last Fall. The mare with her foal took 1st premium in the same class at the Maine State Fair in 1890.

Mr. J. W. Curtis, West Gardiner, is a farmer who asks no odds of any man, conscious that his farm will stand by him every year. For more than twenty years he has been growing peas and beans for Gardiner and Togus and finds no cause for complaint about the farm not paying. Last year he had 2½ acres in peas, and will cover fully as much this season. The average price realized for twenty-four years has been \$1.12 per bushel, and the yield from 100 to 110 bushels per acre. "Talk about Klondike," says Mr. Curtis, "Why, when these fellows have gone and come back I will be growing peas, and beans and have more to show for the year's work than they will be able to tell."

Mr. J. P. Little, Amesbury, is one of the keen judges of cattle who comes yearly to Maine after good stock. This winter he has taken some of the best Jersey cows out of Maine to replenish the herds in his vicinity. It is fortunate we have the quality wanted.

Mr. P. C. Chandler, Boston, whose agent has lately purchased 25 Maine cows, writes as follows: I am very much pleased with the cattle and find that they stand the test very much better than any I have purchased in Massachusetts.

Mr. E. D. Willey, village milkman at Clinton, missed a trip to his customers in the "big storm of 1898," the first trip he has missed in six years.

Clinton creamery is at present run by Messrs. H. I. and L. I. Mason, running teams through Clinton, Benton, Burnham, Pittsburg, Troy, Detroit and Newfield. They report it a good country for the business and business increasing. The senior partner of the firm has had experience at Turner Centre and South Waterford, also

City News.

The recent thaw has left our streets in bad shape and the road crew is kept busy.

Let no one complain about snow bills this year, for if the streets are kept in fairly good condition and the gutters open the city must pay the bill.

The Free Baptist church of this city has extended a call to Rev. Everett A. Leaser and the same has been accepted. He is a young man of brilliant powers.

Guy Lacey, the tender of the drying machine at the Cushman Fibre Company's mill in Augusta, was pulled into the machine on Thursday, sustaining a compound fracture of both bones of the left fore arm.

The good news that the Bangs Mill has again started will be gladly received by all our citizens. It is to be under the management of Lawrence, Newhall & Co.

J. W. Bangs has the general superintendency, and his son, G. H. Bangs, occupies the same position as formerly with the old firm, being Superintendent of the factory and office.

The press outside of the city is considerably disturbed over the canvass being made for Commissioner of Pharmacy. Mr. F. R. Partridge has held the position for some time and Mr. J. P. Young of the East side is now a candidate. The citizens of Augusta are divided, as both are thoroughly efficient men and either will well serve the State.

The death of Mr. Stephen A. Russell, for so many years a familiar figure upon our streets, is announced. He died at the Central Maine Hospital, Lewiston, Sunday morning. Two weeks ago, Sunday, he came over to Augusta, and in going back, Monday, had to drive four miles, and on the trip froze one foot. Weakened by disease he was unable to rally, and died Sunday.

Just as the two trains, Nos. 102, West bound, and 19, East bound, were passing at a short distance below Augusta, last Thursday afternoon, there came near by a double tragedy, and nothing but a miracle saved either of the parties concerned from instant death. It seems that there was a man walking toward Hallowell, who saw No. 19 approaching him, and he stepped over on the other track almost directly in front of No. 102. At the same time, there was a lady walking on the track toward Augusta, and seeing No. 102 approaching from the city, she stepped over on the track in front of No. 19. For an instant it seemed to those in each engine that there was sure to be an accident, as there was sure to be a collision, but the doubtfulness would have been had they been running at a high rate of speed, but by the quick work of the engineers, and at the same time each of those in danger discovering their dreadful predicament, both jumped for safety and escaped. There are banks of snow by the side of the tracks, and it is said that the lady stumbled and fell upon one of these, and the engine just cleared her clothing. The man also escaped without injury, but he was more careful in the future, when they walk upon a railroad track. An official of the road, who was in the cab of the engine attached to No. 19, said he expected to see both persons killed, and he experienced almost as great a shock as though they had been.

County News.

The quarries at Granite Hill, Hallowell, drifted nearly full of snow, and work has been suspended indefinitely.

The jury in the Mt. Vernon malpractice case, Gagne vs. Dr. Wright of Readfield, tried at the Supreme court in Auburn, reported Friday at 10 A. M., a verdict for defendant, after being out on the case all night.

Mr. N. H. Fossett, whose residence at River was burned two weeks ago, has purchased the Dr. Randall place and has taken possession. Mr. Fossett, who was burned quite badly, is able to again be about business.

The recent thaw caused many of the Kennebec ice companies to suspend operations for a few days but will not greatly affect the size of the crop. Some firms have already completed their harvesting. Work is being rushed all along the river.

The big snow storm will be remembered by the Winslow town fathers who find that it will cost them about \$1000 to get the snow off the roads.

A merry party of friends assembled at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Fuller, Fair View Farm, Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, 1898. At about half past six they gathered at the richly appointed table, and all ate heartily. They were nicely entertained by a fine pianist, Miss Edith Kidder.

POLITICAL.

The next legislature will face some important and unpleasant problems when it meets in January. The convicts at Thomaston now number 223, which is within one of the largest number ever previously accommodated at the institution. It is now necessary for six of the convicts to sleep in the clothing room, which is manifestly a very unsafe practice, as together they can concoct schemes for escape or mischief. Let the number of inmates be increased and something will have to be done. There will be urgent need of an extension to the State Prison. Then there is the new Insane Hospital at Bangor and a host of other ailments beginning to appear. Surely the legislators will find it difficult to find means necessary for all these, and still make appropriations, something which must be done. The people will not submit to the extravagance of the last legislature.

PERSONAL.

Good wishes will follow Mr. Ernest W. McKeloid, who started Tuesday to assume the duties of the United States agent at Orono, Ontario, the position held by Dr. R. W. Soule during the Harrison administration.

State Superintendent of Schools W. W. Stetson, will address the National Association of School Superintendents at Chattanooga, Tenn., Monday, on "The Work and Value of High Schools."

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a true merit. When you buy for it, you are buying a true merit. When you buy for it, you are buying a true merit. When you buy for it, you are buying a true merit.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is the best, in fact, the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills grip. All druggists sell.

A Health Fable...

When there's work to be done you send for Mr. X. He has been employed by your neighbor for years, and is reliable.

Time proves reliability. When sick you grasp the first new floating straw in view, and forget the reliability of the "L. F." Atwood's Bitters.

People's bodies are still constructed as they were forty years ago, and the "L. F." cures more cases of indigestion and constipation than ever.

35c a bottle. Avoid imitations.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM CURES COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HAY FEVER AND ALL DISEASES LEADING TO CONSUMPTION
Regular Sizes 35¢ & 75¢

After a Full Meal

DIGESTINE will instantly relieve the discomfort and distress caused by overeating.

Don't diet—"It cures while you eat."

At Druggists or by Mail, 25c.

The Digestine Co., Springfield, Mass.

GIVEN AWAY...

\$1000

See Advertisement of C. F. DAVID & CO., page 7.

THE PLACE TO GO OR SEND

For All Medicines and Drug Supplies is

PARTRIDGE'S

Old Reliable Drug Store, right up Front Street, AUGUSTA.

LOWEST PRICES FOR BEST GOODS.

\$525 Agent's profits per month. Will prove it or pay for it. New England, Mass. 117

WANTED—Two horse team. Must be in good condition and price low. P. H. BROWN, Cornish, Me.

WANTED, a Farm. In some good locality for stock and tools preferred; on shares for one or more years with privilege of purchasing. By a competent American farmer with a family. Write to J. H. HOLLAND, Farm, Box 38, Union, Maine.

PRIME EGGS—Cass 13 sizes, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 14, 20, 30, 36 and 40 dozen. Will have demonstrated their value. They are fresh, clean, and of the highest quality. Illustrated circular and price list free. Write at once. Small sizes sent to ship agents for hatching. E. J. BROWN, Farm, Box 38, Union, Maine.

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State News.

The conductors, trainmen and yardmasters of the C. P. R. were recently made happy by getting an increase in their wages from the management.

The record shows that during the month of the game season of 1897, 3,053 deer, 100 moose, 54 caribou and 11 bears were shipped over the American lines.

It is now expected that a shoe factory will be built in Eastport in several weeks. The building will have to be replaced. The damage to the interior here is mostly water and is not serious, although the ceilings and walls are badly damaged. The loss is estimated at \$2,500, fully insured.

Lawrence, Newhall & Co., Shawmut, will cut about 17 million feet of lumber this winter, and it is now pretty well yielded. They will also buy some logs from other concerns. Before the rain of a week ago, there were about four feet of snow in the woods where they are operating.

The badly burned body of Miss Mary Bled was found about 7 o'clock Friday, at her home, 13 Bates street, Lewiston. The neighbors had not seen her for about a week and when Timothy Moriarty began to search for her, he ran against the leg of her dead body in the dark. The body when found was badly burned and frozen stiff, she having been dead for about a week.

After having been closed for many years, the famous old Freedom Academy is to open its doors again, the spring term being announced for March 1, under the principalship of Prof. W. W. Rich of Southwest Harbor. The re-opening of the school is the result of the untiring efforts of Dr. A. J. Billings, who is a member of the Senate from Waldo county, and who succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$1,000 from the State.

Perhaps there is no State in the Union that has so many and so varied industries as Maine. Mention almost any locality here and the name at once recalls to the business man some special industry. Rockland suggests lime; Monmouth, slate; Winthrop or Bangor, granite; Auburn, shoes; Lewiston, Augusta or Biddeford, cotton manufactures; Houlton or other Aroostook towns, potatoes, and shingles—not to mention wheat; Winthrop or Monmouth, apples, while Eastport is the home of the sardine.

General News.

At a mass meeting of his fellow citizens held at Omaha, Kan., John P. St. John, the ex-prohibition governor and candidate for President was roundly denounced for signing a whiskey petition. Gov. St. John endeavored to defend himself, but was questioned so sharply that he was compelled to retreat under fire.

The Hawaiian annexation treaty will receive the greater share of the Senate's attention during the present week.

The friends of the treaty have succeeded in securing quite general assent from Senators in charge of other measures, and the treaty shall be given practical effect of way until the Senators who want to speak on it can be heard and until a vote can be secured which practically will decide its fate.

Although a steamer a day is leaving Vancouver, B. C., for the Klondike, a block is threatened on the Pacific coast.

The combined carrying trade of the coast is not equal to the demand put upon it for the Klondike trade at present. It is yet early in the rush, and a steamer a day is leaving from the ports of Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, and berths and freight room have to be secured a week ahead and a large demand cannot be satisfied.

Rev. Dwight L. Moody is outspoken on the temperance question. At New Haven the other night he said: "As to the liquor question I believe in local option. If satisfactory, strong, moral sentiment can be secured to keep it from becoming a dead letter, I am in favor of prohibition. But in this State where there is a large city you can't enforce statutory prohibition because of the lack of moral sentiment. If it could be enforced I wish New Haven would vote so."

The trial of M. Zola for his denunciation of the Esterhazy court-martial gives a good chance to note the peculiarities of the French people. Zola is a man who will bear the abuse of the people as well as any one can, but he is getting material for new writing. There are other countries whose legal peculiarities are quite as noticeable as those of the United States. While the evidence is entirely against the Government, there is no question but M. Zola will be convicted.

The situation abroad has assumed another phase, in the failure of the British capitalists to negotiate the Chinese war indemnity loan, after practically settling so far as furnishing the funds was concerned. The Englishmen, however, held out for concessions which the Chinese empire did not see fit to grant, and rather than come to terms with a great Britain and incur a huge debt besides, she has allowed Japan to retain control of Wai-Hai-Wai in lieu of paying the war indemnity.

Minister De Lome, the Spaniard, is reported to have written a confidential letter to a friend in Cuba in which he made some contemptuous allusions to President McKinley and our Government. This letter has been placed in the hands of the State Department, and as a result, the Spanish Minister has resigned, and returned home. Nothing has happened for a long time to arouse such a commotion. A note from Minister Woodford demanded that Spain should formally disavow the insults to President McKinley contained in Senator Dupuy De Lome's letter to Senator Cameron. The Cabinet Council, at Madrid, it is reported, decided unanimously to reply to Minister Woodford that Senator De Lome's spontaneous resignation and the terms of his decree accepting it were considered sufficient satisfaction. Senator Louis Bernabe has been appointed to fill the vacancy at Washington, and it remains to be seen what will be done when he presents his papers at the State Department.

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